

LACERTA APUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Corpus tetrapodium, caudatum, nudum.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 359.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

LACERTA anguiformis fusco-flavescens, pedibus anterioribus nullis, posterioribus brevissimis monodactylis.

LACERTA APUS. L. capite et corpore continuis una cum cauda longa teretibus imbricatis pallidis, pedibus anterioribus nullis, posteriorum subdidactylorum vestigio.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 1079.

Pall. nov. comm, Petrop. 19. p. 435. t. 9.

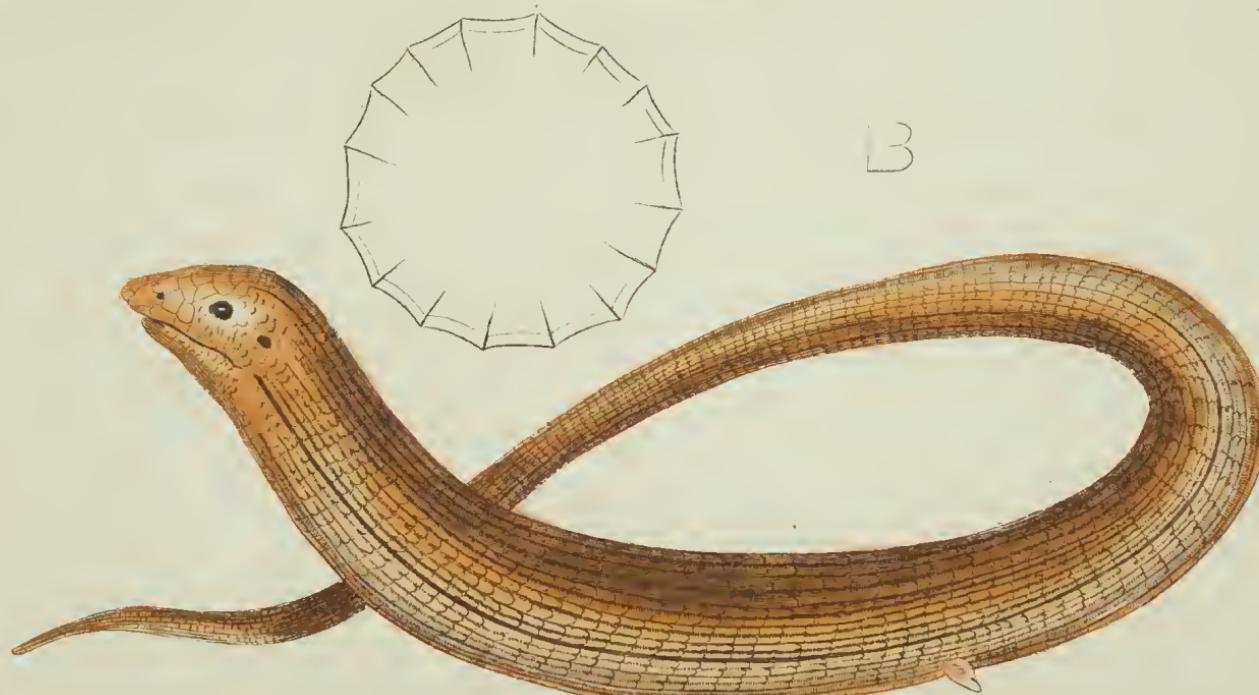
Lacertam Apum in illis speciebus habendam quæ vinculo quodam lacertas et serpentes inter se connectunt, primus descriptissime videtur Dominus Pallas in opere cui titulus “*Nov. Comm. Petrop. &c.*” iconè etiam addita, quæ magnitudinem naturalem monstrat. Specimen quod depinximus e Græcia attulit Dominus Joannes Sibthorpius, non ita pridem Botanices Professor Oxoniensis. In maximis censetur hæc species suæ tribus, longitudine fere tripudali.

dali. Innocuo est ingenio, loca, ut plurimum, quærens umbrosa, uvida, secreta; et aliarum more lacertarum, insecta præcipue depascens.

Notandum est cæteras lacertas ad hanc tribum referendas, quæ hæc tenus physicis innotuerunt, esse lacertam *Chalciden*, lacertam *serpentem*, lacertam *anguinam*, et lacertam *bipedem*; quarum ad similitudinem adeo appropinquat *Anguis* qui *ventralis* dicitur, ut ab iis vix ac ne vix separari posset, nisi deessent ei aurium foramina externa, seu meatus auditorii, quibus serpentes semper carent.



III



A. V.

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THE
APODAL LIZARD.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body four-footed, tailed, naked.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Yellowish-brown snake-shaped LIZARD, without fore-feet, and with very short monodactylous hind-feet.

The *Lacerta Apus*, one of those singular species which form, as it were, a connecting link between Lizards and Snakes, seems to have been first described by Dr. Pallas in the work entitled “*Nov. Comm. Petrop. &c.*” where a figure of it is also given in its natural size. The specimen here exhibited was brought from Greece by the late Dr. Sibthorp, Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford. It may be considered as one of the largest of its tribe, measuring near three feet in length. It is a harmless animal, and is principally found in shady and damp situations in the most retired places, where, like other Lizards, it feeds chiefly on insects.

It may not be improper to observe that the other snake-shaped Lizards hitherto discovered by naturalists,

ralists, are the *Lacerta Chalcides*, *L. serpens*, *L. anguina*, and *L. bipes*. It may also be added that the animal called *Anguis ventralis*, or the glass snake of America, seems to make so near an approach to the tribe of Lizards just mentioned, as scarce to be separated from them, except from the circumstance of its wanting the appearance of the meatus auditorius or external foramen of the ear, of which the snakes are always destitute.